[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."—JESUS CHRIST.

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THE CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, IN SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 11, 1869.

The weather was splendid, and all classes of citizens seemed to be in earnest in participating in the proceedings. As noon drew near—the hour appointed for laying the last rail connecting the U. P. and C. P. lines—the people seemed to be on the tiptoe of expectation for the promised signal, by telegraph, from the committee appointed by the Municipal Council to represent this city at Promontory Summit.

At about thirty-two minutes past 12 o'clock, city time, the promised signal came, and directly the national flag was unfurled in various places, the brass and martial bands, stationed at advantageous points, struck up lively airs, and salutes of artillery were fired from the Court House, City Hall, and on Arsenal Hill, giving warning to the citizens in every direction that the great work was accomplished. The principal business places, stores and manufactories were closed, and work suspended for the rest of the day. In about an hour's time the citizens began to assemble in the New Tabernacle. At two o'clock there were between six and seven thousand present.

On the stand were His Excellency Governor Durkee, Hons. G. A. Smith, John Taylor, Wm. H. Hooper and Jno. M. Bernhisel; also Gen. J. A. Clarke, Bishop Edward Hunter, and the Committee of Arrangements, Aldermen S. W. Richards, A. H. Raleigh, and Gen. R. T. Burton.

The assembly was called to order, and Captain Croxall's brass band played "Hail Columbia."

Hon. Elias Smith was elected President of the meeting, A. M. Musser, Esq., Secretary, G. D. Watt and D. W. Evans, Reporters, and Col. J. C. Little, Chaplain.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the completion of the Pacific Railroad: Gen. J. A. Clark, U. S. Surveyor-General for this Territory; Col. W. S. Godbe, Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, A. W. Street, Esq., City Postmaster, and Col. J. C. Little.

Major D. B. Huntingdon's martial band played "Mill May."

His Excellency, Governor Durkee, was then introduced to the assembly, and made the following remarks:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am happy to meet so large a gathering on this interesting occasion. I am not yet rested from the fatigue of a long journey, and but illy prepared to address you; but the occasion is so glorious and full of interest that I feel it a privilege to say a few words. We meet to celebrate a great event in connection with the history, progress and development of the United States of America.

The fathers of the Republic were patriotic and progressive. They established a liberal and free government—free for enterprise, energy and progress, and we have availed ourselves,

to some extent, of the high privilege bequeathed to us.

We have reason to be thankful to the great Author of our being for the lot that has been cast for us. We meet to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad. It is truly a glorious occasion.

I am a firm believer in the principles of free trade among the people of the whole world. They seem to eradicate prejudice, to enlighten the mind, and to build up the intellect.

A people shut up in a new country—isolated from their fellows, are blockaded, as it were, to progress; but when they mingle with each other their views change, and they become aware of the fact that all men belong to one great brotherhood and family, and have one universal Father. And when we feel this we are ready to take every man by the hand and call him brother, regardless of blood and nationality.

I know that some are of the opinion that trade and commerce bring vice and sin, but it is my belief that they tend to social and intellectual culture—commerce is really a civilizing agent. For what did God make the ocean and variety of climate? It was for the elevation of man, and to fit him for his glorious destiny. We are here to celebrate the laying of the last rail connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. The men who have persevered in advancing and completing this gigantic work are entitled to great praise. There is another class who should not be forgotten—the men who pioneered the way here when there were dangers and hardships to overcome.

I have great faith in the future. I believe as a nation we cannot go backward, no matter what may be the motives of men; we shall advance in intelligence, refinement, knowledge and happiness, which is the great ultimatum of human existence. Here we are, comparatively speaking, in a wilderness; but in a few years cities will spring up on every hand, and the Rocky Mountains will teem with a population of millions, who will look back on this day and call the pioneers and the projectors and builders of the Pacific Railroad blessed.

We live in an interesting period of the world's history. We are setting a great example. We have a free government and free institutions, and their influence is felt not only in the United States but throughout the world. The struggle through which the Republic has just passed shows that we are capable of self-government, and that the rights of all men must be respected.

I would like to go into the details of the vast results that will follow the completion of this great work, but I am not prepared to do so. I know that the subject is full of importance to us and coming generations.

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the opportunity to express a few hasty remarks on this memorable occasion. I hope others are prepared to elaborate to the fullest this interesting subject.

Brass band played "Railway Medley."

Hon. John Taylor, being introduced, made the following speech:—

In meeting together to celebrate an occasion like the present, we are acting in unison with millions of our fellow-men who, to-day, and at this hour, are engaged in commemorating one of the greatest events in American history. The enterprise which has just been completed is one of the most magnificent and important of its kind that has ever been accomplished by man on the earth, whether we refer to the magnitude of the work, the rapidity of its progress and consummation, or the stupendous results accruing therefrom. It is a work which interests not only the denizens of Utah, but the citizens of the United States and of all the world, spanning, as it does, a mighty continent, uniting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, opening up direct communication between Europe and Asia, and controling the trade, commerce and travel of their nations.

When we reflect upon the events that have transpired in regard to the progress of science during the last thirty or forty years, and then witness its culmination in the completion of this great enterprise, we see something so stupendous about it that we can scarcely find words to express our sentiments or give vent to our admiration.

I can very well remember the time when there was no such thing as a railroad in existence. I rode on the first

that was ever made, soon after its completion; that was between Manchester and Liverpool, England. Now they spread like a network over England, France, Germany, and all Europe; permeate every available place in the United States, and this is the last grand link in the mighty chain.

I can remember the time very distinctly when there was no such thing as gaslight, and when the people had to plod along the streets at night by the dim light of a lamp. I can remember the time when there were no such things as steamboats in existence, when the ocean had to be traversed exclusively by sailing vessels, and when boats had to be rowed along the rivers against the stream or drawn by horses. Now our leviathans traverse the ocean with its raging waves at pleasure, while thousands of magnificent palaces float on the bosoms of our rivers, and distribute their argosian cargoes to every part of the land. All of you remember the time when there were no telegraphs in operation, and when the idea of conveying thought from one city to another, and from one continent to another, by the aid of electricity, instantaneously, would have been considered magic, superhuman, and beyond the reach of human intellect, enterprise and ingenuity. Yet these things have all been accomplished in our day. In former times, if a man wanted his portrait painted, he had to search for an artist of talent in order to get a pretty fair specimen of his own face or figure, and had to sit for hours; now it can be accomplished in one instant of time by the science of photography and the various phases it has assumed—making the light of the sun develop the human countenance or figure, or landscapes of different varieties, with infallible accuracy.

All these things seem to have been brought into action in a very short time. The great changes that have transpired in our day are wonderful to reflect upon, and exhibit a great development in arts and science, the expansion of the human mind in the march of intellect, and point to the development of yet greater conquests over the elements of the earth.

A few years ago a number of us left what was then called the United States, and came out here into the wilderness. We came with oxen, and for years it took from three to six months to have intelligence conveyed from the States here, for it was brought by ox teams. It was not thought then, by the inhabitants of the Eastern States, that any such thing as a railroad or telegraph line would ever pass through this desolate, barren, and, I was going to say, God-forsaken region. It is true that as we came along here some of us talked of the practicability of the thing, and sometime after, when we were organized in a political capacity, we sent a petition to Congress representing to them the feasibility of a railroad, and requested their attention to it. I believe it is in the programme that that petition shall be read over in your hearing to-day. (Applause.)

The citizens of Utah have always been interested in anything that would tend to human improvement, to the development of the arts and sciences, the extension of trade and commerce, the shortening of space, or anything calculated to benefit humanity; consequently, as they charged us, you know, with being prophets, we began to prophecy about a railroad being built through these mountains. But many of us could scarcely believe our own predictions in relation to it, or that they would so soon be realized.

As time rolled on this project began to gain influence over the minds of men, and they began to reason about it, to write about it, and to speak about it; by and by it got into Congress, and finally a bill was passed for making a railroad across this vast continent.

Some time ago a telegraph line was made that was capable of uniting England and the United States; and as we had found an El Dorado here in the West, where great nuggets of gold and silver were found in every direction, the idea began to crawl into men's minds that it might be possible to unite the eastern and western portions of this continent with an iron chain, and to marry the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At first it seemed like a dream; but now the thing is accomplished, the last rail is laid, the last spike driven. (Applause.) I think I am right in stating this. Our committee informs me that they have got the information

that the last tie is laid, the last rail put in its place, and the last spike driven. (Applause.) And, very emblematically, coming from the land of gold and silver, they have brought a silver mounted tie and bound it together with a spike of gold (applause), emblematical of the wealth that this railroad would introduce; for, as His Excellency the Governor has very properly said, everything that tends to facilitate the intercourse of man with man has a tendency to promote the wealth, happiness, and well-being of the nations, and of the world.

The construction of this road has been a work of immense labor. Many of you whom I see here, know about it; you and I have been there and helped to do it. We have taken the spade and shovel, the pick, plow and crowbar; we have toiled and delved into the ground, riven the rocks asunder, torn down the mountains, levelled the valleys and made a pathway for the "iron horse." (Applause.) I feel proud of the position that we occupy in relation to this matter. They talk sometimes in Pennsylvania about that State being the keystone of the United States. It is said, by some, that Utah holds the keys of this continent; but in relation to this railroad we may very properly call Utah the keystone; it is certainly the grand centre. (Applause.)

The intrepid and energetic prosecuters of this magnificent enterprise, east and west, have been vieing with each other in ascending the rugged paths which lead to our mountain home. The great struggle with each has been to reach Salt Lake Valley first. Congress, after deliberating upon it, has decided that "at, or near Ogden, in Utah, must be the junction." Here is placed the great keystone, uniting and perfecting the grand arch which spans the continent. The magnates of both divisions have met, and placed the last tie, laid the last rail, and driven the last spike in Utah, thereby completing the grandest engineering and mechanical achievement of the nineteenth century. Now the "iron horse" from the Atlantic, leaving the east, can traverse unobstructed the great western plains, dash through our mountain gorges, defy the rugged heights of the Sierra Nevada, and lave his smoking nostrils in the peaceful waters of the broad Pacific.

I am not disposed to enter, at this time, into a disquisition on the great benefits that will accrue to trade and commerce, and the increased intercourse that will be opened up, not only between one part of the United States and another, but between far-off western and eastern nations. But I will say that I am proud to see that America has taken a step, which is foremost among the nations of the earth, in accomplishing one of the most gigantic enterprises that ever was entered upon by man. (Applause.) I am proud to say, notwithstanding the howling and fault-finding that we have heard lately from Washington and other parts, to the contrary, that the railroad is a good one; that it has been well constructed; that great wisdom, intelligence, foresight and engineering talent have been displayed in its construction; and in speaking to-day with Hon. W. H. Hooper, who has just passed over it, he tells me that three-fourths of the road from Omaha to this city is the best road he ever traveled on (applause); and not only so, but that it is the best equipped road, and that the facilities for traveling in comfort are equal or better than any he has met with in any part of the United States.

I take great pleasure in saying this, because of some scurrilous reports I have read in the newspapers, and I wish, here, to enter my protest against these things, and to testify to their falsity. I have not traveled over the whole of the road myself, but I know it, so far as we are concerned in it. I take from the head of Echo right down through the Weber—the roughest part on the whole line—I do know, myself, from personal observation, that there never was a better grade laid in any country in the world. (Applause.) I have heard the same statement made by hundreds of others who have passed along it. It is impossible for any one to make a better or more even road than that through the rough Cañon of Echo, and the still rougher Cañon of Weber.

I wish to speak a little further on this subject, because I am now speak-

ing of things that I know, and which have come under my personal observation. I know that the bridges built on this road by Sharp and Young and by myself, for I have built some seven or eight, contain as good masonry as you can find on any railroad; and I know they are not slightly put up. I have been called upon, time after time, when the foundations were being laid, and the ground was not considered sufficiently solid, to tear them up again and have them laid deeper, until they were considered sufficiently strong and permanent. On low grounds I have been instructed to place in brush and rock to strengthen the grade, and great pains have been taken to embank the rivers with rock to protect the grade; large canals have also been cut to convey the waters of the mountain streams to the rivers, whereby they might be more easily controled. It may be said, however, if that is the case, what is the reason that some of these bridges on the Weber are giving way? I would remark that these are simply temporary bridges; they were placed there only until more permanent structures could be erected in their position. Some may say, was not this an unnecessary outlay? Certainly not. It was requisite that these, or just such structures, should be placed there, whereon to build the permanent bridges; they were required to steady their work and place the permanent bridges in position. I do not profess to be an engineer, but I do profess to understand this; and I say, if the Company have been delayed in accomplishing all they desired, I think, when the magnitude of the work that has been accomplished, and the short time in which it has been done, is considered, it is very excusable, for never before was a railroad constructed in so short a time for the amount of labor done.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WOMAN AND HER MISSION.

Co-operative stores have sprung into existence in almost every place throughout the Territory where a store is needed. The idea of having such institutions has been eagerly seized by the people, and they meet with almost universal favor. So far, they have been successful; and if they are managed with honesty and care, and upon the principle of the motto that we see posted up in many of them throughout the country, "Pay to-day, trust to-morrow," they will continue to be so. During the recent visit of President Young and company to the southern settlements, the policy of distributing the shares among the poorer classes, and not suffering the stock to be concentrated in the hands of a few men, was urged upon the people. The ladies were also recommended to take stock in these stores, and in many places they have done so to a considerable extent. The plan of enlisting the influence of the women on behalf of these stores we think an excellent one. Let every female in the Territory have an interest in these stores, and the trade will flow as naturally to them as water down hill; and if success depends upon patronage, it will be insured to them, for they will get all the trade.

In this city many of the Female Relief Societies of the various Wards have taken stock in the Co-operative Institutions. This is well; but it is not sufficient that they should be interested collectively; the societies should use their influence with their own members, and with those of their sex who may not be members, to take stock individually in these stores. If the amount in their hands be ever so small, let it be deposited in the Ward store to their credit, and they will then have a direct interest in keeping the trade in that channel; and if they suffer their means to remain, their interest in the concern and its success will grow as their profits increase. Should they not have any money at their control, there are but few men in our community who would refuse to

give their wives and daughters the needed amount to invest in this manner.

Women can wield a most potent influence in these matters, and it would be folly to ignore the fact. With women to aid in the great cause of reform, what wonderful changes can be effected! Without her aid how slow the progress! Give her responsibility, and she will prove that she is capable of great things; but deprive her of opportunities, make a doll of her, leave her nothing to occupy her mind but the reading of novels, gossip, the fashions and all the frivolity of this frivolous age, and her influence is lost, and instead of being a helpmeet to man, as originally intended, she becomes a drag and an encumbrance. Such women may answer in other places and among other people, but they would be out of place here.

The more the subject of woman's duties and influence is reflected upon, the more important does it become. The organization of Female Relief Societies was a most timely movement, and if the gentler sex will identify themselves with them, and seek to promote the objects for which they were organized, an incalculable amount of good can be accomplished.

We were much impressed with the remarks of President Young on this topic to the Female Relief Society of Beaver. Among the other duties which he hoped to see them yet attend to, was that of teaching young ladies to be good housewives—qualifications which are very rare in these days, yet indispensably necessary to happiness, especially in married life. Here is a field of usefulness in which the wise matrons of our Territory can labor with advantage to themselves and great profit to the community. They can increase the comfort and happiness of the people to a wonderful extent by devoting attention to this subject. He who said that "cleanliness was next to godliness," might with truth have said that it was a part of godliness. Cleanliness among the Latter-day Saints should be universal, for no man and woman who are uncleanly in their persons and their houses can be Saints in the true sense of the word. And we firmly believe that a man who is habitually compelled to eat badly-cooked food, served up in slovenly style, cannot be so faithful a man, so pleasant a companion, so good tempered a husband as he would be if his victuals were properly cooked and served up tastefully. He is apt to become dyspeptic. Every woman in our community, whatever her station, should possess the art of making food wholesome, palatable and nutritious. She should be able to compete with the physician in cures, and surpass him in the prevention of disease. A good, well-cooked meal—not a gluttonous feast—is a mighty civilizer; it brightens the faculties, helps the health, and produces good temper. It would be interesting to know how many cases of complaints of wives against their husbands are traceable to the women's uncleanly habits and wretched cookery. In the making of bread, without alluding to other articles of diet, there is wide-spread ignorance. A Female Relief Society that would teach the women of a settlement how to make good bread, and to dispense with the health-destroying practice of making hot, heavy biscuits, would contribute materially to the health and happiness of the people. A visible improvement in these respects would soon be perceptible.

If women knew how much of human health and happiness depend on good digestion, they would never rest until they had acquired the art of rendering food tender, wholesome, and easy of digestion. Young ladies who are in possession of this art are far more likely to secure and retain the respect and love of husbands, when they get them, than if they were fully conversant with the round of fashionable accomplishments, and yet incapable of serving up a good meal. Before marriage love answers very well as food, in some cases; but, after that happy event, something more substantial has to be provided—the heart has had its turn, and the stomach steps forward and asserts its claims, and it will not be disregarded.

We trust the Female Relief Society will see the importance of this subject, and, as soon as practicable, enter upon the teaching of house-wifery to the young ladies of this Territory. In this

and in many other ways, which will readily suggest themselves to them as they proceed, they can render efficient service and accomplish a vast amount of real good.—*Deseret Evening News.*

As storm following storm, and wave succeeding wave, give additional hardness to the shell that encloses the pearl; so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of man.—*Adamson.*

Rising in the World.—You should bear constantly in mind that nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to earn our livelihood by the sweat of the brow. What reason have we then to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upwards is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence in the present parent lay the foundation of a rise under more favorable circumstances for the children. The children of these take another rise; and by-and-by the descendants of the present laborer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world; and the propensity to make such attempt has been cherished and encouraged by the strange projects that we have witnessed of late years for making the laborers virtuous and happy by giving them what is called education. The education which I speak of consists in bringing up children to labor with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible, to teach them how to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they shall never be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducements to hypocrisy and deceit.—*William Cobbett.*

Good-natured People.—Be good-natured if you can, for there is no attraction so great, no charm so admirable. A face that is full of the expression of amiability is always beautiful. It needs no paint and no powder. Cosmetics are superfluous for it. Rouge cannot improve its cheeks, nor lily white mend its complexion. Its loveliness lies beyond all this. It is not the beauty that is but skin deep. For when you gaze into the face of a noble-hearted man or woman, it is not the shape of the features you really see, nor yet the tint of the cheek, the hue of the lip, or the brilliance of the eye. You see the nameless something which animates all these, and leaves for your instinct a sense of grateful fascination; you see an indescribable embodiment of a heartfelt goodness within, which wins your regard in spite of external appearance, and defies all the critical rules of the æsthetic. Cultivate good-nature, therefore. It is better than "apples of gold set in pictures of silver," for gold will take to itself wings and fly away: silver will tarnish in time, and both, when abundant, lose their comparative value; but good-nature never, never loses its worth—never abandons its possessor to the mental poverty of the malicious—never loses its hold on the esteem of the world. It is always in fashion, and always in season. Everybody admires it. It never grows stale. It costs little to acquire, and nothing to keep. Yet it is beyond diamonds in its worth to its owners, and can neither be stolen nor lost, however neglected. Surely this is a jewel that merits a search; and, when found, merits a protection. Possess yourselves of it, young women; no talisman will find you so bewitching in the judgment of the sensible among the other sex. Secure it, young man; you could have no better attraction for a loving woman, and no safer guarantee of domestic happiness.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

PREJUDICE.

WHENEVER God has sent His servants to benefit His children, prejudice has decried and denounced them, and striven against the accomplishment of His purposes. For centuries it has been unpopular to believe that God would again speak from the heavens, and so great is the power of prejudice that those who proclaim the truths of Heaven are very generally condemned and rejected unheard.

The martyr, Stephen, said: "Ye stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost: as your fathers did, so do ye. Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? and they have slain them which shewed before of the coming of the Just One; of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers."

It is required of us to hear for ourselves, before passing judgment, and to wisely exercise the intelligence God has blessed us with, for it is written, "after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." A knowledge of the principles of eternal life is obtained only by faith, humility and obedience, for the Lord hath said, "I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and bring to nothing the understanding of the prudent." When the Lord teaches by the Holy Ghost, through His authorized servants, the true worship of Himself, in spirit and in truth, it reveals the error of those who teach for doctrine the precepts of men, and they warn the people against those whom God has sent, and thus produce a prejudice against the Lord's anointed. This has led many to reject messages God has sent; and if we wish to improve upon the past and profit by the experience of others, it will be wise to hear and think for ourselves.

But whether the many hearken or forbear, the great latter-day work will accomplish its mission, for it is decreed that "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea;" and that when the judgments of the Lord are in the earth, "the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." Prejudice must give way to truth and the knowledge of God, for it is written: "I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, That unto me every knee shall bow." This is encouraging, knowing that the honest-hearted will be gathered from all nations, notwithstanding the influence of prejudice.

G. T.

ARRIVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—On the 9th inst., Elders John Toone, John Tuddenham, Hamilton G. Park, George Romney, Andrew P. Shumway, Charles Shumway, jun., Samuel M. Price, William M. Taylor, George O. Noble and George H. Dunford arrived from Utah, and received appointment

as follows :—John Toone, President of the Warwickshire Con.; John Tuddenham, Traveling Elder in the London Con.; Hamilton G. Park, Traveling Elder in the Glasgow Con.; George Romney, President of the Liverpool Con.; Andrew P. Shumway and Charles Shumway, jun., Traveling Elders in the Birmingham Con.; Samuel M. Price, Traveling Elder in the Kent Con.; William M. Taylor, Traveling Elder in the Manchester Con.; George O. Noble, Traveling Elder in the Durham and Newcastle Con.; and George H. Dunford, Traveling Elder in the Cheltenham Con.; with permission to please their own feelings in regard to reporting themselves in readiness to begin their labors. Elders Toone and Romney will not officiate as Presidents until bro's. Butterfield and Ensign are released, but, in the meantime, will familiarize themselves with the business and duties pertaining to their appointments, and travel and preach as occasion may permit.

Conference Changes.—Commencing on the 1st of July next, the Edinburgh Conference will be attached to the Glasgow Conference, the Staffordshire Conference part to Birmingham and part to Manchester Conferences, and the Essex and Reading Conferences to the London Conference. The present Presidents of the Conferences to be attached, as above named, will continue to officiate as heretofore, except that, from and after July 1, 1869, they will report as would Traveling Elders to the respective Presidents of the Conferences to which their Conferences will then have become attached, until such times as they can be released. The Presidents of the Conferences to be attached have already been notified to have all books, papers, reports, accounts, &c., &c., in readiness for the contemplated changes to take effect on the date specified.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

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The official correspondence on the Alabama is published up to the time of the rejection of the treaty by the American Senate.

The course of the negotiation (says the *Times*) will be best understood by a short summary of events in their order. The first despatch is from Lord Stanley to Mr. Thornton, and is dated February 15, 1868. In it the British envoy is informed that Mr. Adams had communicated certain portions of a despath from Mr. Seward, in which a wish was expressed that some means might be found of arranging the differences existing between England and the United States. The questions causing these differences were enumerated by Mr. Seward as follows :—The Alabama claims, the San Juan question, the question of naturalized citizens, their rights and position, and the fishery question. Mr. Seward suggested that the true method of dealing with these matters was by treating them jointly, and endeavoring by means of a conference to settle them all. Such was the first step in the negotiations, and we pass over several that followed, merely remarking that Mr. Seward soon appears insisting that the question of naturalization shall be settled before any other matter is taken in hand. On March 31, Mr. Adams communicates to Lord Stanley a despatch from the American Secretary of State to the effect that the naturalization question caused great uneasiness in America, and was the most important now pending. "Till that question is settled, it is almost hopeless to attempt to remove other causes of difference. It admits of no delay compatibly with the mainten-

ance of a good understanding between the two countries." Lord Stanley is also informed "that Mr. Seward reserves his opinion on the manner of proceeding in regard to the Alabama question, as his decision with regard to that will be much influenced by the proceedings in the naturalization question." This was high-handed, but it was successful, and a protocol was in due time signed on the subject of naturalization. The San Juan affair was also disposed of, no doubt in a manner satisfactory to the American Government, as the time has passed for England to be very anxious about questions of boundary on the western coast of America. We proceed to the main question in dispute between the two Governments—the liability of England for the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers. Some months have passed, and we are writing of October 21, 1868. On that day Lord Stanley writes that Mr. Reverdy Johnson had called on him the day before, and "much conversation passed between us, in the course of which Mr. Reverdy Johnson again put forth the proposal adverted to in Mr. Seward's former despatches —viz., that all the claims on both sides should be referred to the decision of commissioners, who should be in equal numbers British subjects and American citizens, who, if they disagreed, should have power to call an umpire, and whose decision with such assistance should be final." It will thus be seen that the machinery which, with a trifling difference, was subsequently adopted, was, like almost all the stipulations, of American origin. We must call particular attention to another passage of this despatch. Lord Stanley writes—"In this conversation little was said as to the point on which the former negotiation broke off—viz., the claim made by the United States Government to raise before the arbiter the question of the alleged premature recognition by her Majesty's Government of the Confederates as belligerents. I stated to Mr. Reverdy Johnson that we could not on this point depart from the position we had taken up, but I saw no impossibility in so framing the reference as that by mutual consent, either tacit or express, the difficulty may be avoided." Here we have an unpleasant indication on the part of our chief negotiator of a readiness to assent to an ambiguous agreement for the purpose of making things run smoothly; but it is evident from this conversation, and from the subsequent convention, that the grievance of the Neutrality Proclamation was not insisted upon at that time by the United States Government. Indeed, as we shall see presently, it was only revived a few weeks ago by Mr. Reverdy Johnson as a last device for making his work palatable to the Senate. Negotiations now went on rapidly, and on November 10 a "Convention for the Settlement of all Outstanding Claims" was signed, the agreement which was to remove all causes of bitterness between the two countries being announced with much complacency by Mr. Johnson at the Lord Mayor's dinner. Up to this moment her Majesty's Government had no doubt at all that Mr. Reverdy Johnson was fully authorized by his instructions to agree to the terms actually settled. He was, of course, constantly corresponding with his Government, both by letter and telegraph, and it might be assumed that he did not sign a convention without the sanction of its terms at home. In fact, as Lord Stanley writes to Mr. Thornton on the 8th of December, "subsequent to the signature of the convention I was informed by him that Mr. Seward had stated in a telegraphic despatch that if the place of meeting of the commissioners was Washington and not London, 'all will be right.' This point having been conceded, her Majesty's Government had every reason to suppose that the convention was in other respects accepted by the Cabinet of Washington as it stood, with a fair hope that it would ultimately receive the sanction of the Senate of the United States."

Yet this convention of November 10 was thrown over by the American Government. Mr. Thornton writes on November 30 that Mr. Seward had informed him that the contents of the convention were not in accordance with the instructions given to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, that the President and his colleagues could not approve

certain of the stipulations, and that, in its present form, the convention would not receive the sanction of the Senate. "Mr. Seward," writes Mr. Thornton, "proceeded to assure me that his Government earnestly desired that a good work, which had been brought so nearly to a satisfactory conclusion, should not at the last moment fail, and that, consequently, though they acknowledged that your lordship would be justified in declining to reopen negotiations, they hoped that, in consideration of the importance of the subject, you would not do so, but would consent to some modifications of the convention which would render it acceptable to the Senate." To this appeal the British Government responded in the most loyal and honorable manner. The Ministry in England had been changed, and it became the duty of Lord Clarendon to decide on the propriety of a new convention. The amendments demanded by the United States were numerous and important, the omission of three articles relating to the arbitration on the Alabama claims, among other changes, being required. On December 24, Lord Clarendon wrote that the Government were prepared to meet the wishes of the United States, and he sent a draft convention, in which everything the Americans asked was substantially conceded. Finally the negotiation was completed on January 14, 1869, by the signing of the second convention, the instrument which had been lately rejected by the American Senate. No impartial person who reads these papers will fail to perceive what we have already remarked, that the settlement which has been thus set aside is in its details almost wholly of American origin.

One of the most singular incidents is yet to be told. While the judgment of the Senate was still unpronounced, though hardly doubtful—that is, as late as the 22nd of March last—Mr. Reverdy Johnson called on Lord Clarendon to propose that another amendment should be made in the much amended convention. This was nothing less than that the two Powers should submit to arbitration all claims of each Government on the other, as as well as the claims of individuals. The intention, of course, was that the question of the liability of England for the Queen's proclamation should be submitted among the others for the judgment of the tribunal. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's language is singular—"My Government believes, *as I am now advised*, that it has a claim *of its own* upon her Majesty's Government, because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war, and from the fitting out of the Alabama and other similar vessels in her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports to be refitted and provisioned during their piratical cruise." It is sufficient to add that this amendment was courteously declined, and that any further suggestions of the American envoy were cut short by the rejection of the convention by the American Senate on April 13, after it had been under consideration for no less a period than three months. Thus has ended this remarkable negotiation, in which our Government appears to have carried conciliation and forbearance to the utmost, only to meet with ever new and more exorbitant demands.

A MAY POSY.

Exeter Hall is now pretty widely recognized as a generic name. It already includes more halls than either University can boast — Freemasons' Tavern, occasionally St. James's Hall, Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and no end of "Gospel Halls." The flowers of May, which formerly used to bloom only in the Strand, are now scenting the air of all the postal districts of London. Even St. Paul's Cathedral has this year been decorated with the flowering annuals of the Bible Society. Festoons of Presbyterians, United Free Methodists, Ana-baptists and Independents—the rich produce of the

platform—hung about the stalls and surrounded the pulpit.

The prize of the season, however, has been taken, we are glad to see, by Exeter Hall proper. For it was there that on Monday, the 26th of April, was stuck, "conspicuous amongst the occupants of the platform," the gorgeous blossom of Africa, "little Dado." We are indebted to the public spirit of the United Methodist Free Churches for the introduction of Dado into this country. The prize drew all eyes towards it. The annual report referred to the presence of "little Dado." The audience had evidently come together to hear about Dado and to see him. The mover of the first resolution prepared the way for Dado. At last the gatherer and cultivator of Dado, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, stood up, amidst universal applause; the patient listeners believed that Dado's time had come; but the missionary talked six columns without uttering a word about the blossom of the Gallas. It was not until he had reached the end of a glowing peroration that the presence of Dado suddenly occurred to him, and he skilfully manipulated the sham peroration into a real one by declaring that he had forgotten "this little boy." The relieved feelings of the long-tried spectators found vent in a burst of cheers. "Let me," said the cultivator, "introduce to you my friend from Africa. His name is Dado." The little fellow, the reporter tells us, was here placed upon a chair by the speaker's side, and the exhibitor went at length into his history. It was no doubt interesting to the classes who compose the United Free Methodists to learn that the objects of their patronage, like most of the heathen flowers brought to England for exhibition, "belongs to a high family." Dado, it appears, was out one day with his nurse and a slave boy, when they were decoyed into a hut by some people called Wakokomo, who are a sort of Fenian subjects of the Gallas. The Wakokomo, instead of shooting their landlords, steal their wives and their children and sell them to the Turk. Of a Turk at Mumbas Mr. Wakefield obtained Dado; it was just at a fortunate crisis, for he was leaving Eastern Africa for Exeter Hall without any heatheen spoil. Two brilliant notions struck Mr. Wakefield—first, that Dado would be just the trophy "to make an" anti-"Roman holiday" in Exeter Hall; and, secondly, that Dado would be a cheap and easy tutor for Mr. Wakefield himself. On this last use of Dado's acquisition he naïvely remarks, "I thought if I could get him to come with me to England I might, by conversing with him on the voyage, considerably improve myself in speaking the language." The cost of Dado was not mentioned; we suppose the Turk would not give him up for nothing. A dialogue between Dado and the missionary, in the tongue of Gallas, would have given liveliness to the meeting. On the principal end for which Dado was plucked up and transplanted, Mr. Wakefield says:—"I thought that you who are supporters of our mission would feel a particular interest if you could see a little interesting boy like that, a specimen of our East-African races." The Christians to whom the Apostles returned used to rejoice when they "heard" of the people who had been converted. The United Methodist Free Churches think "seeing is believing," and their missionary shows them a specimen of the children of the people who ought to be converted. As for Dado himself, whether he has been baptized—we beg pardon, whether "he has found peace"—does not appear. Dado's fame reached Exeter Hall before Dado himself, and the demands of United Methodist Free Churches men and women for his portrait were so numerous that it was impossible to supply them. A stock, however, was created against the day of exhibition; and Mr. Wakefield closed the moving of his resolution, "That this meeting rejoices in the spread of Protestant principles," with the apostolical appeal, "We have a few photographs with us to-night, and if there are any here who would like to grace their album with the interesting picture of a distinguished foreigner, they may do so for one shilling." It is satisfactory to find that the study of the bald languages of Africa has not caused Mr. Wakefield to deteriorate in the knowledge and use of that rich penny-a-lining verbiage of which his native tongue is capable.

Applause, says the reporter, followed this announcement, and shillings, we presume, followed the applause. The reporter, alas, cannot give us what would be the most interesting missionary fact of all—the real impression made upon poor Dado's own mind by all he has seen and heard since he came into the possession of English United Methodist Free Churches men. We cannot help believing that if the Apostle St. Paul had carried about Timothy and Titus in this way, and made shows of them to the brethren at Jerusalem, neither of them would have cared very much to be a Christian bishop.

A fine orange-tinted flower was produced at the close of this missionary meeting. A Mr. Wirsop was "entrusted with a resolution," in which the United Methodist Free Churches were urged to increase their Protestant zeal. They must change it, Mr. Wirsop told them, from its present culpable "warmth" into a glorious and laudable "fever-heat." One result of the expected Papal Council may be a prohibition of their importation of little Dados. Mr. Wirsop's flower was remarkable for its classical form. Africa had in it a city called Carthage. Did not Cato, that heathen old Papist, close every speech he made to the Romans with the inflammatory ending, "Carthage must be destroyed?" "Therefore, even at a missionary meeting," cried Mr. Wirsop, "I would venture to conclude by saying, 'Let there be no peace with Rome.'" The audience perhaps imagined that some interesting form of pre-Christian Protestantism perished in the fall of Carthage, for they loudly applauded this truly Carthaginian sentiment. The "proceedings terminated," says the reporter; that is, the audience began to flock out into the street. Little Dado was taken down by his proprietors, and every one went home.—*Saturday Review.*

SKETCHES FROM THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

(Jewish Chronicle.)

When the boasted lights of the age exhibited such a spirit, it will readily be believed that the populace were not slow in following their example. The persecutions of the Court became the signal for the outbreak of the most cruel spirit on the part of the people. In 1239 the inhabitants of Paris invaded the quarter appropriated to the Jews, and committed the most frightful excesses. The example was followed in Orleans and other cities of the kingdom. In Brittany a law was promulgated to the effect that the Jews should be banished; that all debts due to them should be annulled without payment; that all who held property belonging to the Jews might retain it; that any Christian might kill a Jew without being in any way molested for it. But the saintly Louis went still further, and by another edict displayed the extreme ignorance of himself and his advisers, as their malignity. Some of the Jews were learned men; some of them were eminent and successful physicians, and all this proved that they must have intercourse with evil spirits: and this suspicion was confirmed in the sagacious and enlightened mind of Louis, by the fact that the sacred writings of the Jews, especially the Talmuds, which were composed in a mysterious and unknown, and apparently uncouth tongue, must be filled with blasphemies against Christ, with dangerous and diabolic secrets, with fearful cabalistic spells. Accordingly the king decreed that all the Hebrew books in the realm should be burned. Twenty-five cart loads of these volumes were destroyed in Paris alone. The object which the monarch professed to have in this work was to aid in the conversion of the Jews by depriving them of their most valuable theological and religious literature. Many of them fled from the kingdom, carrying with them secretly their best books; and by this means some of these learned commentaries of the Old Testament were pre-

served, to which we have already alluded, and which are esteemed of the highest value by biblical critics of the present day.

The persecutions of St. Louis did not terminate here. He enacted that in future the Israelites in his dominions should all wear a badge upon their clothes, to designate them. It was to be used by both sexes, and consisted of a strip of blue cloth fixed on the front and the back part of the outside garment, in order that thereby the Jew might in effect be outlawed and separated from the rest of the community, and thus be made a ready victim of public and popular insult. This law was passed at the suggestion of Pope Innocent III, and with the approval of one of the Councils of Lateran, and was subsequently recommended by other Councils, such as those convened at Rouen and Arles.

As successive sovereigns ascended the throne of France, the Jews experienced different vicissitudes, according as those monarchs were friendly or hostile, or bigoted and despotic in their feelings. Philip the Hardy, who began to reign in 1321, favored the the Jews by allowing them to remain exempt from persecution and outrage. Philip the Fair, who succeeded, commanded the Israelites to leave the kingdom, and then confiscated their property. Five years afterwards he promulgated a still more severe decree against those who may have ventured to return. Louis X., who followed Philip on the throne, gave the Jews permission to return; and, he was induced, it is said, so to do, in consequence of the general desire expressed by his subjects, who regarded the Jews as useful in a financial point of view. But although Louis protected the Jews from the exactions and injuries of others, he took care that they should suffer from his own. He appropriated two-thirds of all debts due them to himself, allowing them only the remaining third.

During the subsequent reign of Philip the Long, while the insane fanaticism in favor of the crusades still continued to convulse France, a great multitude of peasants and vagabonds traversed the country, from one extreme to the other, pretending to be about to start for the Holy Land. But they spent their time and energies chiefly in persecuting the Jews. The Pope, who then resided at Avignon, endeavored to protect the Jews from the fury of these wretches, but in vain. They laughed at his ecclesiastical thunders. It is recorded that a hundred and twenty communities of Jews, who lived in various portions of France, were destroyed by them; and when, a short time afterwards, a pestilence broke forth, in consequence of the excesses which had been indulged in, the cause was attributed to the Jews, who were charged with having poisoned the wells and rivers. Several of them were put to the torture, and, unable to endure their agonies, they confessed anything which was demanded of them, and implicated their brethren. A general persecution of Jews followed. Many were burnt alive. At Chinon alone, a hundred and sixty Jews suffered this horrible death; and the property of all those who were in any way punished, was confiscated by the king to his own use.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Constant Indian massacres are reported from the Kansas frontier. Fifty settlers have been killed in the past two weeks. A panic exists, and the settlers are coming east.

On the morning of the 10th inst., an explosion of a terrific nature occurred in the Ferndale Colliery, near Aberdare, Glamorganshire. Seventy-six persons are supposed to have been killed in the catastrophe. This colliery is in the same district as that in which the dreadful calamity of 1867 took place, when 200 poor fellows were killed.

A New York paper states that there are 55 female postmasters in Texas.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Resolutions in favour of the annexation of Nova Scotia to the United States have been brought forward in the Nova Scotian House of Assembly, and have been defeated.

A Nevada paper reports the passage by its office of a "drove of Chinese labourers." Each carried his own baggage, consisting of an extra hat.

A Boston spinster, at a recent Woman's Rights Convention, said she did not care about female suffrage unless it carries with it the right to make proposals of marriage.

It is reported that the Methodist Church in America has substituted the word "fidelity" for "obedience" in the woman's part of their form of marriage.

The Duke of Norfolk says he is "not able" to grant the request conveyed in a petition from the Methodists of a Surrey village, who recently asked for a piece of waste land upon which to erect a chapel.

The following curious advertisement appears in the *Record*:—"The friends of any evangelical clergyman, having 2000 guineas at command, can obtain a position of eminence for him."

An Inland Revenue Office return published on Monday shows that 37,611,106 lb. of sugar were consumed in the breweries of the United Kingdom in the year ending September 30, 1868—in London 22,800,875lb., and in the provinces 12,290,558lb.; in Scotland 401,448lb., and in Ireland 2,118,205lb.

SOUND SLEEP.—To sleep soundly, and to feel rested and refreshed when you wake up of a morning, four things are essential:—1. Go to bed with feet thoroughly dry and warm. 2. Take nothing for supper but some cold bread and butter and a single cup of weak warm tea of any kind. 3. Avoid overfatigue of body. 4. For the hour preceeding bed time, dismiss every engrossing subject from the mind, and let it be employed about something soothing and enlivening in cheerful thankfulness.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

AMERICAN SILVER IN CANADA.—American siver cannot be taken into the Dominion of Canada in larger sums than $5 without the payment of duty. This method is adopted to prevent the influx of American silver, of which the Canadians have been complaining so bitterly. The custom-house official search the persons of travellers very strictly, and allow silver change to the amount of 5$ to pass, but the duty is rigidly exacted on all greater sums.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN GAMBIA.—The last accounts received from the Gambia, bearing date the 17th May, state that the cholera has made its appearance in a virulent form at Bathurst, the seat of the Government. The first decided case appeared on the 5 of May, and from that day the desease rapidly spread, steadily increasing from seven deaths on the 5th to 32 on the 15th, out of a population of about 4000. The total number of deaths up to the 17th of May were 190; of these none were Europeans. The disease seems to be of the most violent character; three or four hours are reported to be the longest attack, while many drop dead after as many minutes.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—On the evening of the 30th May, the inhabitants of Greiffenberg and the neighbouring villages, for more than a German mile in circuit, were the witnesses of an extraordinary natural phenomenon. Between nine and ten o'clock thunder clouds seemed to be gathering around the Iser and Riesenbirge to the south, while the rest of the sky appeared to be covered only by light clouds. Now and then, a few flashes of lightning were seen in the far distance. Suddenly all eyes were blinded by a fall of fire, differing both in form and colour from common lightning, which was followed in four or five seconds by a deep and terrific report, like a loud peal of thunder. All the windows rattled and the houses seemed shaken to their foundations. Those who were in the open air say that they seemed to be wrapped in fire and deprived of air some instants. A mild and moderate rain without thunder or lightning followed. Opinions differ as to whether the above appearances are to be attributed to a meteor or to a sudden discharge of electricity.—*North German Correspondent.*